

Fact Sheet: U.S. Assistance to Pakistan to Promote Security

Pakistan is one of the largest recipients of U.S. foreign assistance, a sign of our long-term partnership and our commitment to shared interests. For fiscal year 2014, President Obama requested \$305 million in military aid and \$858 million in a broad range of civilian assistance for Pakistan. U.S. assistance in Pakistan falls into three broad categories: military aid, Coalition Support Funds (CSF), and civilian assistance, which covers a wide range of development areas, including law enforcement assistance. Since 2002, Pakistan has received more than \$16 billion of security assistance and CSF reimbursements. This security assistance complements the robust civilian assistance program designed to improve the lives of ordinary Pakistanis through support for improved access to electricity, good governance, economic development, and education. The United States Agency for International Development (USAID) and a number of other U.S. government entities implement the civilian assistance programs.

Military aid includes Foreign Military Financing of U.S. military equipment for Pakistani forces, funding for International Military Education/ Training (IMET), of which Pakistan is the largest recipient in the world, bilateral and multilateral exercise support, counternarcotics assistance, and humanitarian assistance. U.S. military aid to Pakistan is designed to bolster Pakistan's capacity to conduct counterterrorism, counterinsurgency, maritime security, and counternarcotics operations. This U.S. assistance helps Pakistan's security forces counter militant violence in the Federally Administered Tribal Areas (FATA), cooperate with Afghan National Security Forces in the management of their shared border, and contribute to U.S.-led coalition maritime task forces countering piracy and terrorism in the Arabian Sea and Persian Gulf. This assistance also supports OPERATION ENDURING FREEDOM (OEF) operations.

Since July 2012, the U.S. has delivered over \$1.15 billion in security assistance to Pakistan. Military items delivered to Pakistan in this period include advanced communications equipment, IED jammers and other counter-IED equipment, night vision goggles, surveillance aircraft, and coastal observation towers and associated equipment. In addition, the U.S. has refurbished and upgraded Pakistani P-3 and F-16 aircraft and Mi-17 helicopters.

Coalition Support Funds reimburse Pakistan for operations and maintenance costs incurred in direct support of OEF operations. Pakistan is one of a number of allies and partners that the United States reimburses for incremental expenses incurred in support of OEF. The United States is currently processing Pakistan's request for reimbursement for military expenses incurred during the period of October through December 2012. The United States government disbursed \$322 million in CSF to Pakistan for the period of July 2012 through September 2012 on October 16, 2013; \$688 million for the period of June through November 2011 in December 2012; and \$1.118 billion for the period of July 2010 through May 2011 in July 2012. Pakistan has received over \$10 billion in CSF since 2001, making it the largest recipient of these funds.

U.S. civilian assistance to Pakistan, which complements the security assistance programs, has delivered real results on the issues of most importance to all Pakistanis: energy, education, and economic growth. The United States has added 1,000 megawatts of capacity to the grid, enough to supply roughly 14 million people since October 2009. We are building and renovating 800 schools and we have provided 12,000 students with scholarships to local universities. Our economic growth programs are creating jobs and increasing incomes with programs that boost

agricultural output, build roads, and help entrepreneurs grow their businesses through trade. This includes the construction and rebuilding of over 900 km of roads in the Federally Administered Tribal Areas (FATA) and Khyber Pakhtunkhwa (KP) province. Law enforcement and legal system assistance programs aim to support Pakistan's work to strengthen the rule of law and extend it into traditionally insecure and under-governed areas, while also expanding access to justice. This assistance funds training of law enforcement officials, prosecutors, judges, and corrections officials; support counternarcotics efforts; procurement and delivery of equipment and material to improve the tactical effectiveness of Pakistan's police agencies; and security-related infrastructure development in FATA and KP.

Pakistan is one of the largest recipients of U.S. foreign assistance—underlining our shared interests and our commitment to a long-term bilateral partnership.

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